

The Northeastern Onyx

The Black Student Voice of Northeastern University

June 17, 1977

Communist bookstore bombed

Bookstore's employees protest lack of police investigation; Liberator Bookstore remains open

by Terri Caldwell
Onyx Staff

The Northeastern Onyx has learned that a bookstore claiming to have "the largest collection of Marxist-Leninist and Revolutionary literature in New England" was firebombed at its Boston location on May 18, 1977.

Newspapers and books were destroyed by the blast which left a hole three feet in diameter in the first floor and destroyed the checkout counter of the Liberator Bookstore, which is located at 598 Columbia Rd. in the Uphams Corner section of Dorchester.

The operators of the bookstore, who wish to remain anonymous, said that Boston authorities and media have shown a lack of interest in the attack on the bookstore and the phone call received by WBCN radio station which credited the bombing to the South Boston Defense League.

A rally was held at Boston's District Two Police Station on Saturday, May 21 to protest the lack of police investigation of the case. The bookstore's employees and community supporters participated. Most were white, former college students in their mid to upper twenties.

The Liberator Bookstore was initiated by the Boston Unity Collective (Marxist-Leninist) and the October League (Marxist-Leninist) both communist organizations, a month before the bombing.

Two October League bookstores, one in Houston and the other in Los Angeles, have come under similar attack, according to the group's spokesman. The spokesman added: "These attacks reflect the growing strength of the communist and worker's movement on the one hand and the increasing attacks on Workers, National Minorities and Communists by the ruling class on the other."

On May 18, a caller relayed the following message to WBCN radio station: "The South Boston Defense League takes credit for the firebombing of the Liberator Bookstore and if you re-open we will do it again."

A spokesman at the South Boston Information Center described the South Boston Defense League as "a group which functions as a vehicle through which South Bostonians may gain legal help of all types." But the bookstore spokesman described the South Boston Defense League as a "para-military organization whose members make bombs and carry weapons."

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Blast leaves hole in the bookstore floor.



Bookstore supporters protest lack of Police investigation of the bombing on May 21.

No cutbacks in N.U. Black Studies says Dept. Head

by Karen Moore and Carol Reso
Onyx Correspondents

With all of the controversy over the black studies programs across the country, will Northeastern be next?

Prof. Remona Edelin, chairperson of the African-American Studies department said no cutbacks are anticipated and the department is not in jeopardy as far as she knows.

However, Edelin said, enrollment figures are not what they should be for the courses. "The slow pace could lead the administration to believe that the courses are not necessary."

Black studies courses are valuable tools for black and white students. "They are the bridge between Africa and the west," said Edelin.

"The curriculum can close the gap of misunderstanding between people of the same culture through self-awareness, and can give a cross-cultural knowledge that can be found in no other department at Northeastern," Edelin said.

"Black studies are for everyone. They fulfill science requirements and also fit into programs of sociology, criminal justice, language and history at Northeastern. The administration could help recruit more majors and students for the courses. They could include more of the courses in the freshmen packets so that new students are aware of the chance to broaden their backgrounds early in college. There is also a need for more full-time faculty to do research and for teaching," Edelin said.

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Black reporters say media minimizes Black News items

by Carol Reso

Phil Martin, an investigative reporter for WILD radio, Boston, recently told a Northeastern University Black Studies class that certain kinds of news items (Black News) are minimized in the media.

"Last month 220 black men, women and children were murdered in Rhodesia. I had to get that information from Africa and French News service," said Martin.

Martin also charged that the Boston media minimized coverage of events like the May Day March against racism in Africa. "The media showed their lack of support for it by not covering it," said Martin.

Martin and Dave Cilton, writer and producer of "Third World Report," on WBCN-FM, Sunday's at 8 p.m., discussed contemporary problems in the black society with the N.U. Black Studies class.

For three dollars per hour, Martin satisfies his personal commitment to human rights by working as an investigative reporter who often informs the black community. Martin said his main duty is to his people. "Money is only a survival mechanism," he said.

Although Martin and Cilton are employed by different media outlets they often work together on investigative stories involving the black community. Both agree that reporters should cooperate to find the truth.

Many of their stories have appeared

— News Analyst —

American and African relations

by Alex Danso-Boebo

Africa, the continent of the past, the continent where many of the seminal ideas of mankind originated, has moved once again to the center of the world stage. Pushed into the spotlight by a string of events rooted in the Cold War and the escalating struggle between poor and rich countries, the ancestral home of at least one out of every ten Americans has emerged as a central factor in world power equations. And in the wake of these events, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the continent of the past will probably become the continent of the future.

This interesting and paradoxical possibility has been obvious for years to anyone who could read a sea chart or a gieger counter. The second largest continent, occupying one-fifth of the

earth's land area, Africa is strategically located between East and West, and its great mineral wealth makes it the world's richest prize. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that a great internal and external struggle has erupted over the control of the continent and its resources.

To complicate matters further Africa has been hurled into the center of the Cold War, and both camps are furiously competing for its riches and the allegiance of its people. What makes this of consuming interest to American blacks and whites, and the colored and non-colored peoples of the world, is that Africa is pre-eminently the continent of blacks. And what this means on human level is that none of the problems it poses can be solved without a confrontation with the problem of racism in Africa, America

and the world.

For all these reasons, and for others as well, Africa has become a vast human laboratory in which the problems of tomorrow are being worked out today. It is very important, for example, for white Americans to understand that America is an African as well as an European invention and that Africa and America are inextricably linked together.

It is not interesting but quite astonishing to observe that even though America and Africa share common traits, the former has for decades paid no attention at all to the latter. The fact is simple: America has through its so-called anthropologists, peace corps, movies and the press, portrayed Africa as a vast jungle inhabited by savages,

Cont. on Page 4

National News

L.A. Police charged with discrimination in hiring

The Department of Justice filed a civil suit recently charging that the Los Angeles police department discriminates against women, blacks and Spanish-surnamed persons in employment opportunities.

Atty. Gen. Griffin B. Bell said the suit was filed in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles, California, against Police Chief Edward M. Davis, the city personnel manager, the civil service board, the police commissioners and the city itself.

Filing of the suit automatically terminates Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds to the police department within 45 days unless the court orders LEAA to continue the financial assistance.

The suit charged city officials with pursuing policies that discriminate against women, blacks and Spanish-surnamed in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration financing act of 1968, and the revenue-sharing act of 1972.

As of last Dec. 31, the police department employed about 7,383 police officers, of whom 164, or 2.2 percent, were women; 436, or 5.9 percent, were black; and 655, or 8.8 percent, were Spanish-surnamed, the suit said.

The suit said the city officials have traditionally followed a practice of failing or refusing to recruit, hire, and assign blacks or Spanish-surnamed as police officers on the same basis as

white Anglo persons and have failed or refused to recruit, hire, and assign women as police officers on the same basis as men.

In addition, the suit said the police department uses written entry-level tests and other qualifications and selection standards for hiring and assignment that have a detrimental impact on women, blacks and Spanish-surnamed.

The suit asked the court to issue preliminary and permanent injunctions prohibiting the city officials from engaging in discriminatory employment practices, including the continued use of tests that have not been validated as predictive of successful job performance.

The suit also asked the court to order an intensive, long-range program to recruit women, blacks and Spanish-surnamed; to accelerate their hiring; and to award back pay and retroactive seniority to alleged victims of discrimination.

The Justice Department advised the court in a separate motion that it will not pursue the sex discrimination allegations until an appellate court has decided a private suit, *Blake v. City of Los Angeles*, which contains similar issues.

LEAA referred the matter to the Civil Rights Division and recommended filing suit after the agency was unable to obtain an agreement with the city on modification of police department employment practices.

“Desegregation without Turmoil” —Pamphlet issued by Justice Dept.

A publication suggesting steps citizens can take to establish community coalitions to work toward peaceful school desegregation has been issued by the Community Relations Service (CRS) of the U.S. Department of Justice and the National Center for Quality Integrated Education (NCQIE).

“Desegregation Without Turmoil: The Role of the Multi-Racial Community Coalition in Preparing for Smooth Transition” is based on experiences and recommendations of 572 representatives from 35 states and the District of Columbia who attended a May 1976 conference on “Desegregation Without Turmoil.”

The conference, held in Washington, D.C., was jointly sponsored by CRS and NCQIE, a project of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The publication calls affirmative leadership from a community's social, economic, education, political and religious institutions the prime ingredient of peaceful and successful school desegregation. The 45-page publication suggests ways to get such leadership involved.

A coalition must have perceived goals, a structure, some operating capital, and a clearly defined program to be viable and effective, the publication says. Recommended program activities include providing legal and other

information, operating a speaker's bureau, conducting neighborhood meetings and community forums, and establishing telephone “hotlines” and information centers.

Resources available to assist citizens in establishing community coalitions also are listed.

The publication was released at a meeting of NCQIE's Advisory Committee in Washington recently. The committee is comprised of 27 national voluntary associations interested in citizen involvement in school desegregation.

Single free copies of the publication can be obtained from the Community Relations Service, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.

Texas City Officials charged with failing to allow blacks full participation in Gov.

The Department of Justice filed a civil suit recently charging that the citywide election of Texas City, Texas, officials deprives black residents of full participation in the municipal government.

Atty. Gen. Griffin B. Bell said the voting rights suit was filed in U.S. District Court in Galveston, Texas, against Texas City Mayor Emmett F. Lowry and the four city commissioners.

The suit said the election of city officials by an at-large voting system has prevented blacks and persons of Spanish heritage from having ever been elected to the city commission.

Blacks constitute 21 percent of the city's population and persons of Spanish heritage make up 11 percent, the suit said.

The suit said blacks are concentrated in three election precincts and, because voting is along racial lines, black candidates win in the black precincts but lose citywide.

As a result, the suit said, black residents have less opportunity than whites to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.

The suit further charged that the city's all-white governing boards are unresponsive to the needs and desires of the black community.

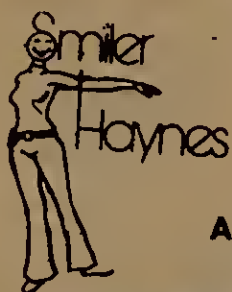
Texas Bar charged with failure to serve blacks

The Department of Justice recently filed a civil suit charging the owner of a bar in Lacy-Lakeview, Texas, with refusing to serve blacks and racially mixed groups on the premises.

Atty. Gen. Griffin B. Bell said the public accommodations suit was filed in U.S. District Court in Waco, Texas, against Mrs. Barbara L. Crumbles, owner of Barb's Lakeview Lounge.

The suit said Mrs. Crumbles violates the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by refusing to serve blacks and racially mixed groups, by serving blacks only on a carry-out basis, and by encouraging integrated groups to leave her establishment.

The suit asked for a court order permanently enjoining Mrs. Crumbles from refusing to make all services available to blacks and whites on the same basis and requiring her to post notices that she does not discriminate.



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African-American Institute holds Senior Awards Banquet

List of Award Winners

NGUZO SABA AWARDS

Cathy Davenport
Abdul Wakil

SPECIAL SERVICE AWARDS

Charmayne Cooke
Officer Robert Gray

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

AKA
IOTA
"ONYX"
SOUL's PLACE

ATHLETICS AWARDS

Keith Motley
Ron Chambers
Wayne Turner
Steven Ramos

STAFF AWARDS

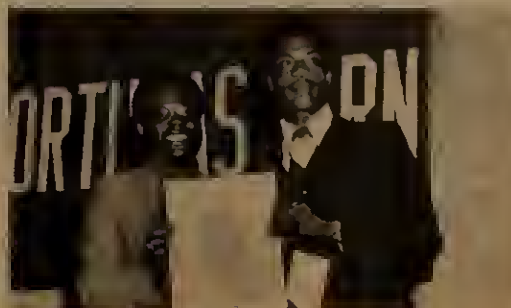
Harvette Emmette
Phillip Robinson
Alleavious Hill

STUDENT SERVICE AWARDS

Harold Austin
Chico Holmes

DEPT. SERVICE AWARDS

Lynette Adams (Counseling)
Michele Gibson (Counseling)
Bevan Manhertz (Counseling)
Keith Motley (Cabral Center)
Deborah L. Bradley (Library)
Gayle Marrow (Library)
Daisy Watson (Library)
Shivanand Kavani (Tutorials)
Reginald Mosley (Tutorials)
Elizabeth Rowland (Tutorials)



Keith Motley receives Directors Award.



Cathy Davenport receives NGUZO SABA Award.

DIRECTOR'S AWARD

Keith Motley



Cathy Davenport, Mike Frisby and Teri Caldwell receive Journalism Awards.

FINE ARTS

Thomas Gordon (Dance)
Jalia Murray (Dance)
Teri Caldwell (Journalism)
Michael Frisby (Journalism)
Harriet Kennedy (Singer)
David Brown (Photography)
Barron Cox (Photography)
Winifred Day (Photography)
Kokayi Alimayu (Art)
Robin Coley (Art)

HIGHEST SENIOR AWARD

Teri Hinkson

HIGHEST Q.P.A.

PROJECT UJIMA STUDENT
Scott S. Stewart

Black Students in Who's Who

The following black students have been recognized in the 1977 publication of *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges*:

Alimayu, Kakayi
Joseph L. Burch
Marcia D. Codling
James C. Dates
Joyce Davies
Eric V. Eversley
Michael K. Frisby
Anita Holt
Roland H. Jenkins
Marvin W. Walker

The above number of students represent 20.8% of all the Northeastern students who achieved this honor during the 1976-1977 academic year.

SPECIAL CITATION FROM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDIES DEPT.
Dr. William McLaurin

WILD's Phil Martin and WBCN's Dave Gilton discuss blacks and the media

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on WILD's News Focus program which Martin researches, writes, edits and produces. The show is aired at 10 a.m. on Friday.

One story that the two fact-finders worked on was "A Question of Justice." Part one concentrated on the injustices that exist in the courts. Part two focused on the gun control laws and the persons they apply to. One of the features of the investigative report was a comparison of the Andrew Puopolo and Brian Nelson trials to show the quality in the justice system.

In the W.E.B. DuBois conference room, Martin and Gilton shared many pertinent issues with the students. One of the issues that Gilton discussed was bias in the media.

At WBCN where Gilton works as the news and public affairs producer, as well as announcer, he has problems getting his issues aired because of a new format being instituted under the new management there. The manager says that his issues are too political. "The media used to get involved in issues relevant to what was happening in the community. But, not any more," he complained.

Boston seems to be headed in the same direction as Dallas, Texas, as far as news coverage is concerned," Gilton said. "Dallas has no news. They report fires, flower shows and conferences but, no politics," he said.

He said magazines like Newsweek and Time, had changed their formats, focusing more on people in the news as opposed to problems that exist. He also criticized television stations and other media.

Some of the other issues Martin discussed were the problems that still exist at South Boston High School and Andrew Young. He said that UN Ambassador Young was courageous and should be commended for his outspokenness when he said the South African government is illegitimate. On the other hand he must be held accountable for his support of American corporations in Africa because they are helping to exploit the blacks," Martin said.

Martin said he has always had an insatiable thirst for information and that is how he got interested in investigative reporting.

He cited his primary source of information as "literally the streets." This is where "I met with trouble and people in visible protest, and where I learned to read literature that the people were reading. Sometimes I become aware of problems in the community over a beer," he said.

Martin's secondary source of information came from the educational system. While he was attending Wayne State University in Detroit, he had various majors. To his dissatisfaction

he studied the humanities. "That was a bore, to say the least," he said. At that time he was continually fighting the instructors about their "incorrect and racist ideas."

Martin said that the professors were always "stressing western history and philosophies transcending the philosophies and histories of blacks, native Americans, Asians, and other non-white cultures," he said. All was not lost though. Through the protests of Martin and other concerned students the department began to put some emphasis on the things that were missing in the curriculum lectures.

Discouraged with the educational system and with a feeling that there was nothing else to be gotten from it, Martin left Wayne State. After traveling for quite some time, he came to Boston. With no credentials except writing commentaries for a student newspaper he got a freelance job writing articles about black issues in the community for WBCN.

When Martin was asked how he got a job at the station with little experience he responded: "I just called a guy at the radio station and said, look I want to do something for you. Of course, the man thought I was crazy. You don't just call a station and say things like that, nothing happens that way," he said.

Shortly thereafter, Martin left the job and went to work for WLO because a lot of his issues were not reaching the black community. "The station (WBCN) geared to the rock type and, as a result, some of my reports were being passed over for other issues," he recounted.

After a short while working as a jazz announcer for WILD, he was offered a job producing programs. This new position was responsible for the birth of "News Focus," which deals with obscure and controversial issues among other things.

"Contrary to what the Boston Globe said, we at WILD exposed the story about discrimination at Whimsey's discoteque," said Martin. Some of the other important issues affecting the community that he has done queries on were psychosurgery as a threat and the Symphony area fires.

Martin does not only focus on bad news on his program. This past Mother's Day he did a beautiful montage on mothers around the country, including his own. On this news focus he called the mothers and asked how they felt on their special day and about the way their children turned out. All had positive responses and demonstrated on the telephone love for their children.

Before that program Martin had met a religious lady who said that everything in the world was so ugly. And she asked him to do something pretty. He did. That very next week he did his News Focus on the Beauty of Spring.

and ROAR to divide the working class and attack those who fight back, especially communists and anti-imperialists," the spokesman added.

Despite alleged threats from RDAR, the KKK and the South Boston Defense League, the staff of the Liberator Bookstore vows to keep the bookstore open. Their next presentation will be a movie on Gary Tyler that will be shown on Saturday, June 18.

The Bookstore will continue to sell books and literature in five languages: English, Spanish, French, Portuguese and Chinese. The bookstore also offers books on Marxism-Leninism, China, international affairs and the third world.

African, American relations

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while such evil propaganda aimed at proclaiming Africa as a big zoo were being waged, several neo-colonialist-oriented economic policies were carried out by such organs as the U.S. Pentagon, World Bank, The International Monetary Fund to widen the gap between rich and poor nations. They also loaned heavy sums of money to Third World countries most of them African, and Latin American over foreign debts of some \$27,000 million on which they paid in interest and service charges some \$5,000 million.

American neo-colonialist forces have also sought to destroy any African country which tries to breakdown the neo-colonialist network. The United States sought, and still seeks, with considerable success, to coordinate on the basis of its own strategy the propaganda activities to all western countries. In October, 1961, a conference of NATD countries was held in Rome to discuss problems of psychological warfare. It appealed for the organization of combined ideological operations in Afro-Asian countries by all participants. In May and June, 1962, a seminar was convened by the U.S. in Vienna, Austria, on ideological warfare. It adopted a secret decision to engage in a propaganda offensive against the developing countries along lines laid down by the U.S.

It was agreed that NATO propaganda agencies would, in practice if not in the public eye, keep in close contact with U.S. embassies in their respective countries.

In Africa, the Moral Re-Armament (MRA) incursions began at the end of World War II. As the efforts of the MRA began to fail, the Peace Corps, established in 1961, let alone the chief executor of U.S. psychological warfare - the U.S. Information Agency, Dr. R. Holl of Princeton University tied the USIA to the intelligence network.

It is the need for African raw materials to feed America's factories that the U.S. has continued to support racist and illegal regimes such as those of South Africa and Rhodesia respectively.

But the days for both racist and illegal governments are surely numbered, if not over. The U.S. has not only awakened but has also been shaken by the readiness of its counterpart, the Soviet Union, which has pumped millions of dollars in the form of arms to various African governments not to mention the Russian supported 12,000 Cuban troops who helped instate a Marxist government in Angola. The U.S. has therefore jumped into Africa, a continent for which it could care less. Despite United Nations sanctions, U.S. still trades with South Africa thereby supporting its Apartheid policies. But the time has come for the U.S. to re-examine its foreign policy Africa wise. The U.S. Secretary of State has within a year visited Africa twice trying to cool down tensions that have generated in Southern Africa. It is a good idea that the U.S. has at long last recognized the fact that Africa is a continent inhabited by peoples. U.S. Sen. Dick Clark (D-Iowa), who led the fight against the Angolan intervention said he is so pleased to have the United States paying attention to Africa at last, "even if it's for the wrong reasons."

Sure, American intervention in Southern Africa is needed because it is only the U.S. which can bring pressure to bear on the minority racist government to give way to majority rule. However, the American efforts piloted by Dr. Henry Kissinger are being carried out not because the State department and for that matter America loves Africa but because black majority rule is inevitable and will come in one of two ways: From Communist-supported guerilla war destroying the white-controlled economic structure; or from black-white cooperation preserving the benefits of an extraordinarily rich economy.

The former avenue is the overwhelming probability today. Behind the diplomatic curtain set up by the State department is the fear that America is not only trying to preserve its business

in Southern Africa but also trying to continue its neo-colonialist policies in Africa and diverting world focus from South Africa's killings to Rhodesia. To cite a few examples. South Africa's claim to grant independence to Namibia on Dec. 31, 1978 is not only ridiculous but absurd.

If the State Department really wanted and respected African Unity as Kissinger declared before the United Nations on Sept. 29, 1976, it would once again push South Africa's shameless John Vorster to grant independence to Namibia.

This evidence of double play in American foreign policy forced the leaders of Tanzania, Botswana, Mozambique, Angola, and Zambia to reject Kissinger's majority rule plan. What every African asks is "What is preventing Rhodesia's white minority government from granting majority rule to the country's Blacks?"

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has made it clear that black majority rule in Rhodesia is wanted "within four to six weeks not two years." President Nyerere and all other Africans see the American plan as an attempt to delay the burial of Ian Smith's and John Vorster's government. Yet still American businesses continue to operate in both South Africa and Rhodesia. It was in this view that Sam Mujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) warned that all American businesses which continue to tax-support Apartheid would definitely go when majority rule is achieved.

The whole question of black rule in their own country is seen by some Americans as an insult to the white race. People like Milton Friedman who argue that Southern African blacks enjoy an average income that is considerably more than twice as high as that of all the residents of the rest of Africa. What most of these racist Americans forget is that we Africans want the chance to manage or mismanage our own affairs!

The United States foreign policy towards Africa is imperialistic in that it has sought for a long time to promote its own interests and well-being without thinking for any moment of the bare fact that Africa is for Africans who possess the natural right to use and enjoy their continent. In carrying out its imperialistic policies, it teams up with the now dead colonial Kings of Africa - Britain to divide and conquer the disunited African countries.

The Washington Post reported in July of 1978 that "Britain has broken relations with Uganda as part of an orchestrated campaign to topple Uganda's Idi Amin. The plan reportedly embraces the United States and Kenya, Uganda's neighbor to the east. Close coordination is set to be taking place among the three capitals."

What right has America to decide who rules where and how in the world? If America is concerned by the murder of Africans, and if it really wants to help Africans, it should use its massive resources to get John Vorster out of South Africa, not Idi Amin.

America is a good country built upon excellent principles. It should therefore allow or help other countries to build and create such societies. However, since its economy depends solely on foreign raw materials, it would continue to interfere in the affairs of foreign countries especially those in the so-called Third World. This interference is carried out under the pretext of counter-acting Soviet expansion, forgetting definitely that it is human lives that are involved but not animals. South Africa's racial policies have existed for decades but America has behaved as if it was not bothered.

Fortunately, with the help of the Soviet Union, we are gradually claiming our natural rights. The problem is not Russia but the cheap flow of raw materials. We only want the chance to unify the entire African continent after we have got control of Southern Africa.

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Bookstore bombed

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The Boston Police Department has been reluctant to discuss the bombing. Last Thursday when an officer at the District Two Police Station was asked about the bombing, he looked in a file entitled, "bombings and fires," and said that he could find no file on the bombing of the bookstore.

"The bombing was a political attack carried out by right wing 'goons' in the service of the bourgeoisie," said the bookstore's spokesman, who said the bookstore has been under constant police and government surveillance.

"Boston has been torn by the increasing attacks on minority people and workers as the imperialist crisis deepens. The bourgeoisie uses the Klan

UNICOM fades at N.U.

UNICOM (University in the Community), a college students volunteer program which renders its services to the community, is fast fading at Northeastern University.

The program, at Northeastern, is listed as having five staff volunteers and 20 non-staff volunteers. The total current annual budget including salaries, main sources of funding, and percentages are 100 percent. The program's budget comes out of the student union.

"There are only eight volunteers and two staff volunteers, Diane Faber and myself," said Ronald Bell, 79CE and Chairperson of UNICOM. "The program's money comes out of the student union but we need a lot more. We get less than 100 dollars quarterly."

Bell, who refuses to relinquish from

maintaining the program, was sent to Buffalo University during the spring break as an observer to find new ideas for the program here at N.U.

They have 15 full-time volunteers and a staff of two paid professionals," said Bell. "They also have a van for transportation." He added: "UNICOM is a program that nearly every school in the country has, and the program here at N.U. is not efficient."

"Due to the quarterly system it is hard to induct student volunteers for more than three months," said Bell. "When the quarter is over we lose our volunteers, and the incoming students are a big question," he said. "The students as a whole are unconcerned. They should take some interest. There are a lot of things that come out of this program that can be beneficial to the students," he added. "The University is not giving the program the support it

needs, financially or otherwise."

In the Colleges of Education and Nursing, it is mandatory for the students in their first year to do volunteer work. Ruth Bork, recently appointed advisor of UNICOM, sent a memo to the Colleges of Education and Nursing, saying that since the students have to do volunteer work, why couldn't they do it in the UNICOM program. It also said that having the students do volunteer work in UNICOM will enhance the program.

"When I recently found out was that there are students who are getting connections from professors, to do volunteer work outside of UNICOM," Bell said. "This is defeating our very purpose. It made me think whether or not UNICOM should exist here at N.U." He added, "I sent letters out to students of N.U. but I got no response. This too

makes me wonder about the program's existence."

UNICOM is trying to promote a new spirit. They are doing this through their volunteer placement services. University in the Community can only exist through a joint effort of student participation and recognition of the program by the university. N.U. which has programs that function in the communities, shouldn't find UNICOM a program worthless in its effort.

Ron Bell, who is continuing his struggle, is pleading with all students to come to the aid of UNICOM regardless of interests.

For any student who is interested in volunteering their services: stop by the office room 262 in the Ell Center, Monday-Thursday, 11:45-2:40 and Fridays at 10:30-1:35 or phone 437-2637.

Black Studies not in jeopardy at N.U.

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"Black studies is a deliverance from the myths perpetuated through the media and the educational system about black and poor people," Edelin added. "It is a learning experience unlike any other. It bridges the gap of ignorance by pointing out the fallacies in 'blaming the victims' of poverty."

The teaching staff of the African-American Studies Department is talented.

Teaching "African Civilization" is Or. Stenlake Samkange, author, lecturer and historian. He was the chief political advisor in Geneva this year to Bishop Muzorewe, chairman of the African National Council.

Instructing students in several science courses, among them, "Science and the Black Society," and "Poverty and Health Care," is Or. William McLaurin, researcher on the staff at Beth Israel Hospital, instructor at Harvard in its summer program, and consultant at Brandeis.

Or. McLaurin plans to have an "Introduction to Science Course" for the fall quarter, with two top men in physics and chemistry to complement his focus of biology.

Also in the department is Northeastern's artist-in-residence, Dene Chandler, who painted in vivid color the Theodore Lendsmerk incident and he also teaches at Simmons College. The department also has one of Boston's top lawyers, Henry Owens, to teach "Race, Recism, and the American Law."

Students in "Contemporary Problems in the Black Society" with Holly Carter and other instructors go on field trips as part of their course work. They visit prisons, medical centers, courts, etc.

Also the courses are not just lectures. The department instructors schedule debates and they encourage class participation in all discussions. Plus prominent people come to the campus and talk about issues affecting the community and the world.

While determining the significance of the black studies department we decided to ask some students for their opinion. Here are their responses:

Jolene McGowan, LA, '81

"Black people and white people each have different cultures so you need an individual reference point to study each culture."

"My black studies courses showed

me the realities of blacks in America. Before I thought that blacks actually did have equal opportunity because of the token blacks. Now I realize that token blacks are just that, token blacks."

Thomes Gordon, LA, '80

"The blacks studies courses gives black students a chance to identify with black ideologies and culture. On the other hand, for white students, it broadens their spectrum of knowledge about blacks which is something that needs to be done."

"Sociely, the black studies courses can help students who become involved with their professors on an individual level by giving these students a reference point pertaining to their particular field of study, i.e. media, medicine, history, etc."

Carol Migliore, LA, '80

"My black studies course was really informative. I think they should be a requirement for journalism majors because you learn so much about minorities and the poor. I think Professor McLaurin is one of the best

professors because he presents his information very simply. He's an extremely intelligent man who knows how to share his knowledge."

Deborab Harrison, LA, '80

"For white people it's an enrichment program because they learn things about black people that they haven't learned in their previous years of education."

"It educates black people about themselves and gives them a chance to choose courses that are as significant to them as other courses are to whites."

Dana Porter, CJ, '79

"I think black studies are important for white people to utilize because the educating process is helpful when trying to project a positive image and destroying the negative myths that so many white people believe about us, as a people."

"These courses are definitely an advantage to black people in terms of re-educating us. Being educated in a basically white school system, we have been misinformed or at least uninformed from the very start."

Social Council "Marshals" Jazz Society Concert

The Jazz Society (JS) held its spring concert indoors on June 2 because of the possibility of rain. Without consulting members of the society, the Social Council (SC) set up a petition, and satood guard like marshals at the entrance to the concert, the first day of Springfest at Northeastern.

"It looked like a police state instead of a concert," said Harriet Kennedy, Art History, '77, treasurer of the JS. She said that when she arrived at the entrance there was a young man who had his arms stretched out so that no one could go pass.

"I am a member of the JS and I was hassled at the entrance to the Jazz concert," said Laurie Williams, BA, '78. She said that it was not fair that the SC took it upon themselves to man the entrance and to call in the two Campus policemen. "If anything," said Williams, "the JS should have been checking the IDs, not the SC who only gave us financial support for the concert."

The whole "protective attitude of the SC was shaky," said Williams. Agreeing with the other members was Keith Lamott, Engineering, '79. He said that the SC should not have been there except as guests.

Kennedy said that when she explained why she wanted to go into the Rathskeller, where the concert was held, she was told by the young man that she could not come in without her NU ID card. She then told him that she was a member of the Jazz Society and had sung with the musicians many times but had left her ID in the African-American Institute. He replied that he did not care who she was and that she could not get in without her IO.

Kennedy, who had sung many times, free, for the University at various events with the Chorale, the Choral Society, and with the J. R. Mitchell Ensemble, said

that the SC's attitudes at the concert "made people mad." "I was angry," she said. "What gave the WSC the jurisdiction over an affair given by the society?"

If the JS had been checking the identification cards there would have been no reason to call in the Campus Police, plus "it was not crowded in the NU Rathskeller," she stressed.

When Professor J. R. Mitchell, African-American Studies department, and consultant for the JS, was asked if he knew anything about the SC playing watch-dog over the concert he said "No" he did not.

African-American Relations

We would very much welcome the aid of any foreign nation especially the United States because of the factors I have earlier on mentioned but not the exploitation.

The Soviet Union's adventure in Africa is only a hoax. They do not love or like Africans - they also seek to exploit our resources. In short, all foreign countries should adhere to the sign, "HANDS OFF!"

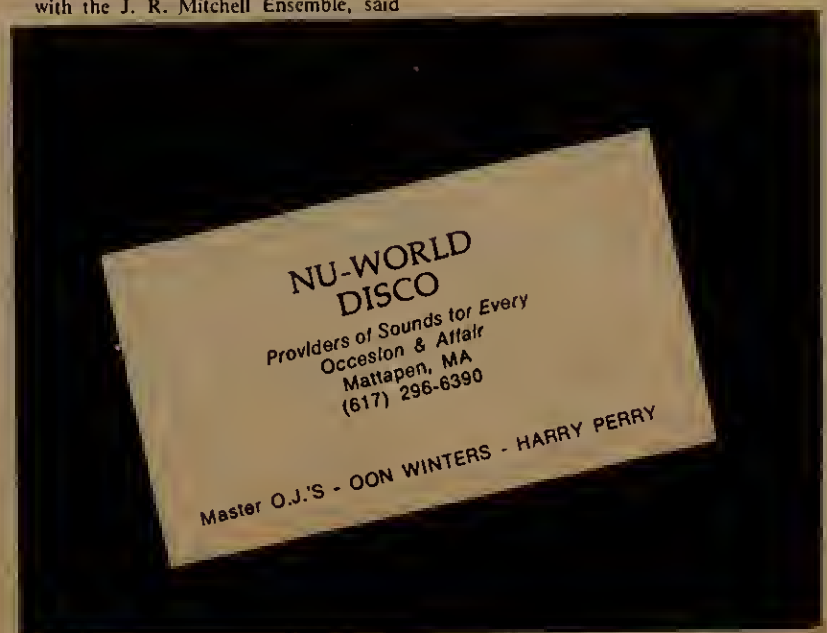
I admire the U.S. State department for its efficiency but until such time that I find that it does care for Africa's welfare, I condemn it.

Africans must at this time realize that their destiny is in their own hands and that it is either struggle or perish!

Two hundred and eighty million people in strength with a common destiny and a common goal could give progress and development in Africa a new momentum and an impetus which go beyond our wildest dreams. Do not let us (Africans) speak and act as if we

are not aware of the revolutionary forces surging through Africa today. Today, there may be frustration, doubt and distrust in every part of our continent but tomorrow will see a new hope and a new march to glory, under a United Government capable of speaking with one voice for all Africa.

I am confident that from our deliberations we shall leave yet another significant mark on the history of our times. A United Africa is destined to be a great force in world affairs. So the battle is joined, and we cannot disengage, until the wishes and aspirations of our people have been met. Just as in the 1950's we stood abreast and solid in the vanguard of Africa's liberation movement, so in the 1970's we shall see an even greater struggle for the fruits of the African Revolution - a new and unified society without which the peoples of Africa cannot independently survive or prosper: Africa shall be a bright star among the constellation of Nations.



Me and Bessie: A delightful play

by Robin A. Coley
Onyx Staff

If you've never heard a song belted out with pride, or seen a great performer imitated with grace, then "Me and Bessie" should be your first. This musical tribute to Bessie Smith - Empress of the Blues began May 11, at the Charles Playhouse, 78 Werrenton St., Boston, and will run for eight weeks.

Linde Hopkins, portreyer of Bessie Smith, has had two important forces in her career, Mahelie Jackson and Bessie Smith herself.

Ms. Hopkins, a gospel singer from the black ghetto of New Orleans, was greatly inspired by Bessie and often incorporated Bessie's songs and style into her own performances.

"Me and Bessie," written by Will

Holt and Linda Hopkins, has given Ms. Hopkins the chance to portray her idol, Bessie, and she does it with great fervor.

Because of her physical likeness to Bessie Smith, Ms. Hopkins' opening lines are, "I ain't Bessie. But you know, there's a whole lot of Bessie in me," and she sets out to prove it.

"Me and Bessie" is not the acting out of Bessie's life, but a narrative of her career.

When Ms. Hopkins first opens her mouth to sing you can no longer doubt that you are in the presence of a powerful woman with a powerful voice, so powerful, in fact, that even without a microphone it carries clearly to the far corners of the theatre.

The stage was set up with the bend on one side and a great old trunk, standing on end, behind which all costume changes were made, on the

other.

The play was divided into two acts, each of which covered a varied selection of Bessie's songs. Each song was preceded or followed by a skit. Cerri Dean, director, choreographer, and actress and actor Thomas M. Pollard, portreyed Jack Cee, Bessie's husband, and characters from various acts in the black vaudeville circuit.

Ms. Hopkins made her Broadway debut in "Purlie." She also appeared in "Inner City (1971)" singing "Deep in the Night." Her first singing debut was in her hometown church at the age of three, shortly after which she discovered Mahelie Jackson and Bessie Smith.

Ms. Dean has appeared in "The Me Nobody Knows," and has recently choreographed for the popular children's series, The Electric Company and

The Captain Kangaroo Show.

Mr. Pollard made his Broadway debut in "Me and Bessie," and is presently taking graduate courses at UCLA "with a little magic and a lot of miles and understanding."

The play had to have been designed for Linda Hopkins; she is a natural in the part of Bessie Smith.

We have all had our idols and if we sit and think we are bound to find that one person, that one figure we idolized. Whether it was Batman, Superman, Wonder Woman, or Bessie Smith, we can never count the times we have imitated "our idol," only to be brought back to reality with the sweet cultured cry, "Stop making all that damn noise!"

That has all changed for Linde Hopkins in "Me and Bessie," and she is taking full advantage of it.

Black Women Called Moses Review

by Robin A. Coley
Onyx Staff

It was the strength, courage and perseverance of Moses, bestowed upon him by the Lord, which helped him lead his people from bondage.

Within the womb of time, another forceful liberator was born, guided by power and faith in the Lord. Harriet Tubman, with unrestrained determination, set her people free by the thousands and was seen as the Civil War "Moses" by her people.

"A Black Woman Called Moses," a play written in 1937 by Theodore R. Browne, was performed by the Wellesley College Black Repertory Total Theatrical Experience, on May 6-8, in Wellesley's Alumnae Hall.

The play highlights the two most important aspects of Tubman's life, the underground railroad, and her participation in the Massachusetts 54th regiment (first black regiment).

Taking you through one trip on the underground railroad, the play shows you the distrust the people had for Tubman when she left them alone, and for the whites who helped along the way.

The lighting, props and pantomimes, nicely executed by the actors made the play easy to follow and very enjoyable.

One of the most enjoyable things about the play was the traditional spirituals, sung between scenes, by the Wellesley Ethos Choir. These songs helped to tie scenes together, set the new mood, and fill what would have

otherwise been a void.

The casting of the play was good but the Northeastern students were outstanding: Randy Alexander (NU '75), as Cumbo, one of the belligerent passengers on the railroad; the brothers of Iota Phi Theta Fraternity, as the 54th regiment; and Constance Smith (NU '80), who brought out the feeling of strength, courage, and determination in her portrayal of Harriet Tubman.

May 6th was declared Theodora R. Browne day to honor the playwright by Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, Boston Mayor Kevin H. White and the Roxbury Chamber of Commerce.

Browne, a Roxbury resident, has written eight other plays: "Natural Man" (A play based on the legendary John Henry, 1937); An African adaptation of "Lysistrats," 1937; "Ring the Janitor's Bell," (A comedy laid in a Harlem basement apartment); "Minstrel," (A musical extravaganza in the genre of Show Boat); "The Seven Cities of Gold," (the fantasy-conceived story of Esteban Dotantes); "One Flight Down;" and "The Day of the Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," and one novel, "The Band Will Not Play Dixie, 1958."

I've always felt strongly about a black people's theatre," said Browne, "that emphasized the heroic aspect of the black experience in America...we still must draw upon their strength to survive...to overcome and to be uplifted...become totally still, and listen whilst this heroic record of our past is played back to us frantic children."

Black producer visits N.U.

by Elaine Wright
Onyx Staff

After producing 40 films, James Hinton feels he is still at the beginning of his career.

Hinton, an award-winning director from New York City, appeared at Northeastern University from May 16-20 speaking on his career in filmmaking.

"As a black man in filmmaking I recognized the fact that there are the same barriers in this field that blacks must break down in almost any other field," he said.

Hinton conducted lectures in classrooms at Northeastern as well as in the Boston community where he spoke at Madison Park High School to a film class.

"I feel I am just getting started in my career. To be a good film director, one has to not only say he's good, but actually be good," said Hinton.

Hinton's most recent productions are "New Orleans Concerto," which will be shown on the educational network on Aug. 2, and "Creased Lightning," which stars Richard Pryor and Pam Grier.

Although Hinton is originally from Atlantic City, N.J., he has lived in Washington, D.C., Georgia, Texas, Colorado, and Illinois. He has also traveled abroad to northern Europe and Africa.

"I usually go out of the country at least four weeks at a time to really get the feel of being in a new environment," said Hinton.

"In Brazil," Hinton noted, "I enjoyed being there. I became involved in still photography because there were many beautiful scenes I could capture."

Now an independent producer, director and cinematographer, Hinton said, "If anyone is interested in becoming a filmmaker, I suggest them to be good. There are times in filmmaking that wear a person such as going through periods of having money and then later having none."

"That is one problem. You have to wait for your work to be successful and sometimes the waiting can be rough," he said.

Hinton suggests that "anyone who enters this field should be a good administrator, have good business skills, and a sharp eye."

J.R. Mitchell Universal Ensemble Review

by Elaine Wright
Onyx Staff

If you missed the "A Train," it's too late to catch it now.

Although the Duke is dead, his music still lingers. On May 24, the J. R. Mitchell Universal Ensemble performed jazz tunes in memory of the late jazz master, Duke Ellington. The program ignited with "C. J. Blues," which contained an explosive percussion solo by J. R. Mitchell, a professor in Northeastern's music department.

On May 26, New York City dedicated itself to Duke Ellington. That's where he died in 1974. The music was played in his honor.

Emmet McDonald, a student in the New England Conservatory of Music, placed the audience in a mellowly, mysterious mood with "Satin Doll" as he led the group on trombone. As the instrumental jazz tune seeped into their minds, the audience sat subdued, as if possessed by a realistic vision of a doll running gracefully across the stage.

Harriet Kennedy, of Medford, sparked the audience with her radiantly attentive voice singing, "Don't Cat Around Much Anymore." One immediately had to question himself about who Kennedy's singing was similar to. A few of the people in the crowd mentioned that her voice resembled Sarah Vaughn's.

"I like all singers," said Kennedy. "I am a Lectyoe Price idol, and in my earlier years I used to go to Marion Anderson concerts with my family. I also admire Ella Fitzgerald, Sarah Vaughn, Dinah Washington and Dianna Ross."

Born in Cambridge, Kennedy first took piano lessons at age seven but realized that she preferred to sing. Her singing career started at age thirteen.

"Jazz is my first love," said Kennedy, although she has studied classical music and is also an operatist.

Kennedy has sung solos at Boston Symphony Hall, has been a church

soloist for 11 years in Medford and also performed in "Jazz Mass" with Maty Lou Williams, a New York jazz musician. "Jazz Mass" was held last year at Northeastern.

As a senior at Northeastern majoring in art history, Kennedy is also in Northeastern's Chorus. She also attends the Elma Lewis School of Music.

When Kennedy had a course under J. R. Mitchell, she recorded tapes of her voice for him, that Mitchell still has in his records.

"I feel completely relaxed when I'm on stage," she said.

Her advice to singers who are planning a career in singing is, "It's never too late to learn (to sing)."

If one wants to try for the top, he should "get lessons and learn to articulate with those who know the art," she said.

After Kennedy's performance, Jaki Byard of Worcester ran out from the audience with a saxophone dangling on his side. He started making "screaming" noises from the instrument. He dazzled the crowd by jumping on stage, off, and then on stage again, as if he had to be in a certain location to hit the notes. When playing, Byard jerked his legs bobbed his head, while quickly moving his fingers on the keyboard. Byard specializes in playing the piano. He has played for about 48 years since he was eight-years-old. He has also performed with Duke Ellington and other popular musicians.

Byard is a professor at the New England Conservatory of Music, and also has a group called the Jaki Byard Trio, which will be touring Europe this month.

Other players in the ensemble were Youssef Rakka, George King, John Neves, Cary Hammon and Clyde Criner.

The concert ended with "Take the 'A' Train" and the show proved to be successful in rousing up the joyful spirit that was once dispersed by the great Duke himself.

FOR GUYS AND GALS



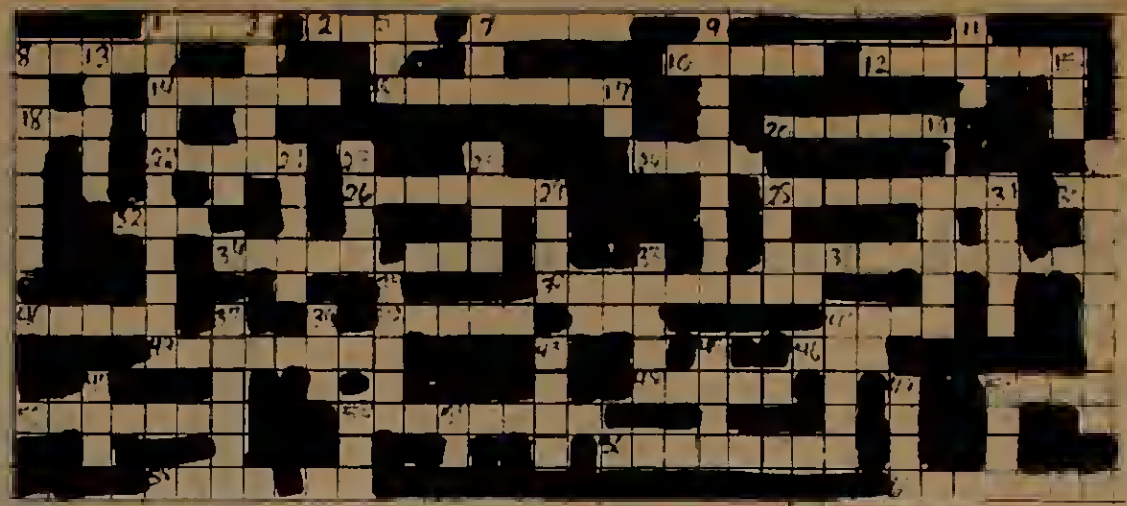
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ACROSS

1. Marcus Garvey was the founder on the — organization (abbrev.)
2. Wm. Henry Lane the Father of tapdancing was known to all as "—" (nickname)
7. Composer of the "St. Louis Blues" — (last name)
8. "Our feder, which art in heebens! White meo owe me leber and pay me —. Dy' Kiodon come! Dy' will be done! An if t hadn't tuckdat, I wouldn' git none.
10. Oldest Black Civil Rights organization U.S. — (abbrev.)
12. — lived about 2300 B.C. and was considered the "Father of Medicine."
14. —, first recorded slave ship to bring Africans to Boston.
16. The — was the last slave ship used in transporting Africans. (1859)
18. — defined maes purpose. (Swahili)
20. In Balboe's discovery of the Pacific Ocean (1513) — de Olan accompanied the expedition.
22. From 1870-71 Hiram — represented the state of Miss. as U.S. Senator.
24. Initials of # —.
26. Blacks from the Caribbean Islands were referred to — (nickname).
28. "Negroes sweet & docil, meek, humble & kind; Beware of the day they change their mind" — (first name)
30. Wes # allowed to serve in office —.
32. Edmoosie Lewis is recognized for her — work.
34. Author of the 1853 novel Clotel — (last name)
36. From 1878-1949 Bill Robinson was known to all as — (nickname)
38. Wm. Lewis, A. Grimke, J. Wolff, Edger Benjamin, etc., were all northern black —.
40. Author of Why Blacks Kill Blacks. (first Name)
42. — Latimer is recognized for his patent on the carbon filament used by Edison.
44. Oliver Cromwell & Prince Whipple in 1776 crossed the — River.
46. Jean Pierre & George Bongé were men in the — Business.
48. "Whst to the — is the 4th of July."
50. The 1st black killed during the Civil War was Nicholas Biddle from the State of — (1861)
52. Dr. Theodore K. — is recognized



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African-American Inst. Library

- tor his medical contributions in the area of syphilis.
54. "If there is no — there is no progress."
 56. Author of "The Five Black Presidents" (initials and last name)
 58. Author of Gather Together in My Name (first name)
 60. In 1733 she published her 1st vol. of poems (first name).

DOWN

1. The home of Lewis Heyden, and the barber shops of Peter Howard & John J. Smith were all freedom stops of the —.
3. Parker in 1919 was the first black woman to receive a U.S. patent.
5. 1946 fifty cents American coin bears the relief of —, founder of Tuskegee Inst. (initials)
7. Robert Weaver in 1966 was the 1st black appointed to the post of —.
8. Noted poet now President of Senegal — (last name)
9. The 1st 12 slaves entered Latin America & the — in 1517.
11. The African Meeting House (1801) later changed its name to the — St. Church.
13. In 1834 Henry — was the 1st black male granted a U.S. patent.
15. L. P. Rey in 1897 is recognized for his invention of the dust —.
17. Author of Uncle Tom's Children (initials.)
19. Cherokee Bill, Isom Dert & Deadwood Dick were all —.
21. Capitol of Nigeria —.
23. President of Uganda — (first name)
25. Wm. Robinson worked for the — Express.
27. The Santo Domingo uprising in 1790 was led by — (referred to by middle name)
28. In 1746 — Terry was recognized for her poem "Bers Fight."
29. African —. (Complete book title)
31. Joseph Walker wrote the play, The River —.
33. Two slaves were recorded as having escaped via the underground R.R. disguised as cargo Henry "Box" Brown and Wm. Peel —.
35. Dr. George Groot, a Boston dentist, is recognized for his treatment on the — Palate.
37. — vs. Ferguson Decision (1896) upheld the doctrine of "Separate but Equal."
39. Gite type of heating invention for #3 Down —.
41. Author of the Three Musketeers (last name).
43. Things — Apart. (complete title)
45. The 1739 insurrection at Stono, S.C. was led by brother —.
47. The Black Nat'l Anthem was written by — (initials)
49. In 1873 he was elected to the U.S. Senate — (initials)
50. Recognized for his acting in "All God's Chillun Got Wings, in Abraham's Bosom, and Porgy — R. (first name)
51. Edith Simpson is the 1st black woman to serve on the —.
54. The Big — (complete title)

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Blacks die in So. Africa

by Alex Denso-Boefo of Africa

Since June of last year more than four hundred black Africans have died from gunshots from South African police.

It is quite too disheartening to note that the world looks at this inhuman act with folded arms. In short, so long as black Africans are the victims, nobody really cares. If those of us who live in the so-called free world believe in the dignity and equality of man, why do we fold our arms?

Why do we stare at the racist white mosquitoes of South Africa? Why do we condone and connive with those bloody snakes of South Africa? The answer is that the destiny of Africa lies in the hands of we Africans. We must think of Unity now. We must discard the idea that we are Ghanaians, Nigerians, Ugandans, Guineans and so on. We should never at anytime forget that the Imperialists and Neo-colonialists are playing Africa against Africa in order to enslave us. Haven't we suffered slavery for too long?

The survival of free Africa, the extending independence of the continent, and the development towards that bright future on which our hopes and endeavors are pinned, depend upon political unity. I declare today that under a political union of Africa there could emerge a United Africa, great, powerful, in which territorial boundaries which are the relics of colonialism will become obsolete and superfluous, working for the complete and total mobilization of the economic planning organization under a unified political direction. The forces that unite us are far greater than the difficulties that divide us at present. In unity lies strength and from this strength we can

all take up arms and crush South Africa and its apartheid.

The longer we follow a separatist policy in Africa, the more hungry neo-colonialists will continue to use us against ourselves.

My brothers and sisters of Africa, of African descent, do not give up hope! So long as we continue to live we would continue to fight! After all the first can be last and the last can be first! I am therefore calling on all African leaders to bury all their differences and consider themselves as brothers and sisters in a war - a war against apartheid and neo-colonialism. It is time to take up arms! It is time to unite! It is time to be free!

If we do not unite and combine our military resources for common defense, the individual states, like Kenya, out of sense of insecurity, may be drawn into making defense pacts with foreign powers which may endanger the security of us all. Here is a challenge which destiny has thrown out to all Africans. It is for us to grasp what is a golden opportunity to prove that the genius of the African people can surmount the separatist tendencies in sovereign nonnhood by coming together speedily, for the sake of Africa's greater glory and infinite well-being, into a Union of African States.

The days of apartheid are numbered! Rhodesia has but a few days while the flame of African Revolution keeps burning.

Long live my brothers and sisters of Africa. Long live the spirit of Kwame Nkrumah and all those who have suffered from the atrocities of neo-colonialism. Salute all friends and sympathizers of Africa.

The Northeastern Onyx Staff

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A Voice from the Black Community

Dear Editor:

All too often community residents are unfortunately placed in the inevitable position of either complaining to NORTHEASTERN about current injustices, or appealing to the University for support of some community project. It is therefore quite unique that this letter is written in support of a commitment recently announced by Northeastern.

We speak of the recent statement included in the Northeastern News (5/18/77) by Vice President John Curry in which he stated Northeastern's commitment to hire a Black dean. As community residents, who are always trying to get the University to relate to the needs of its neighbors in the Greater Roxbury Community, we applaud and support the direction of Northeastern's administration. If Northeastern is to begin to assume the rightful position it should take in educating black students, then the hiring of qualified blacks at high level positions is a step in the right direction.

We also recognize the fact that it has been nearly a year since President Ryder first unveiled his plan to encourage recruitment of black professionals (University Memo 6/16/76). The word encourage has been underlined because it is self-evident that encouragement was not enough. The process required additional "persuasion" such as the candid remarks by Vice President Curry.

While congratulations must await final selection, we sincerely hope that the University will continue the effort of hiring increasing numbers of blacks at all levels and in all areas of University life. Finally, we hope that the University will hasten to include its neighbors (black) in its new progressive directions.

Sincerely,

Georga J. Morrison
Executive Director
Roxbury Action Program



Linda Hopkins in "Me and Bessie"

A Peaceful Demonstration . . .

